MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

PENSION & HEALTH BENEFITS COMMITTEE

ROBERT F. CARLSON AUDITORIUM

LINCOLN PLAZA NORTH

400 P STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2015 8:02 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Ms. Priya Mathur, Chairperson

Mr. Michael Bilbrey, Vice Chairperson

Mr. John Chiang, represented by Mr. Grant Boyken and Ms. Christina Elliott

Mr. Rob Feckner

Mr. Richard Gillihan, represented by Ms. Katie Hagen

Mr. J.J. Jelincic

Mr. Henry Jones

Ms. Theresa Taylor

Ms. Betty Yee, represented by Mr. Alan Lofaso

BOARD MEMBERS:

Ms. Dana Hollinger

Mr. Bill Slaton

STAFF:

Ms. Anne Stausboll, Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Cheryl Eason, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Doug Hoffner, Deputy Executive Officer

Ms. Donna Lum, Deputy Executive Officer

Mr. Doug McKeever, Deputy Executive Officer

Mr. Brad Pacheco, Deputy Executive Officer

Mr. Matt Jacobs, General Counsel

Ms. Mary Anne Ashley, Chief, Legislative Affairs Division

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

Dr. Kathy Donneson, Chief, Health Plan Administration Division

Ms. Jennifer Jimenez, Committee Secretary

Mr. Anthony Suine, Chief, Benefit Services Division

ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Chris Little, Butte County

Dr. Richard Sun, Consultant

Ms. Mai Huong Tran, Harbor Compounding Pharmacy

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning, everyone.

Welcome to the Pension and Health Benefits Committee

meeting. We're going to get started. It's only 8:02, so

we're only a couple minutes late.

We can start with the roll.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Priya Mathur.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Michael Bilbrey?

VICE CHAIRPERSON BILBREY: Good morning.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: John Chiang?

Rob Feckner?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Good morning.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Katie Hagen for

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16 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER HAGEN: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: J.J. Jelincic?

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Henry Jones?

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Theresa Taylor?

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Excused.

23 | COMMITTEE SECRETARY JIMENEZ: Alan Lofaso for

24 | Betty Yee?

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Here.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: All right. We have a quorum, so we'll move on to Agenda Item number 2, Executive Reports. Mr. McKeever.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Committee. Doug McKeever, CalPERS staff. A couple of updates for you this month. The first one is I want to provide you with an update on where are - we collectively meaning those in Washington D.C. - relative to the excise tax. And as we've been sharing with you and our stakeholders, there has been some movement back east on looking at a two-year delay for the excise tax. And what they're attempting to do is put into either the omnibus bill or the tax extender bill, the two-year delay.

This was supposed to take place last week. However, Congress passed an extender on the budget until midnight tonight. That extender looks like it's going to be again extended until Friday the 16th, or till midnight at that time on the 16th. There is still hope that the two-year delay will be included in that extender on the omnibus bill, either one. And so what we will do is continue to monitor that and certainly update everyone, once we finally find out whether or not that two-year delay will be included, and if it is included, whether or not it's approved by Congress.

As a reminder, the excise tax will also be a topic of discussion at the January off-site. So we have Yvette Fontenot who's coming out. Yvette is one of our federal representatives on the health care side.

She will be joining CalPERS staff on providing the latest on the excise tax relative to where we're at. Certainly, an update as it relates to what's going on this week. We're going to provide an update on the potential impacts to CalPERS on the tax. As you'll recall, we provided you with an update a couple of months ago. What we're going to be doing in January is providing a five-year look ahead, so that you can see what will happen if the tax doesn't go into place in 2018, five years out, what impacts that will have on our employers, our members, and our health plans.

And then the last thing I want to mention to you is on the area of risk adjustment. So as you may recall, we implemented risk adjustment back in 2014. We now have three years of using the methodology in the process under our belts. And we believe it's time to look at an assessment as to whether or not the risk adjustment methodology and process is working as we had intended it to. So we're going to be contracting with a third-party actuarial firm to do an objective review of that -- of the risk-adjustment methodology and process that will include

looking internally at the process itself, the methodology reaching out to our health plans, talking to them about it. And then they're going to provide us with an objective report early next year.

The findings of which we'll take a look at and then determine whether or not there are any tweaks or changes that may be necessary to the methodology and the process for the 2017 rate year.

On the same topic of risk adjustment, I want to mention that the Department of Finance is currently drafting legislative language that would require CalPERS to publicly share the unadjusted, along with the adjusted, rates. And so, as you know, every June when the Board approves rates for the upcoming plan year, those are the adjusted rates based on the risk-adjustment process. And now the Department of Finance would like for us, through legislative means, to go ahead and publicly share that information in the near future.

CalPERS has looked at this and we're okay with that. We're in agreement with being able to share that information, commencing with the 2017 rates process. I do want to note, however, that that will require us to provide some re-education to our stakeholders, and our employers, our members and others, so that they become very familiar with the risk-adjustment process, so that

when those unadjusted and adjusted rates are published, there will be an awareness as to why there's a variance between the two.

Madam Chair, that concludes my updates for this morning.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you, Mr. McKeever. We do have a question from the committee.

Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Doug, what's Finance's interest in having that -- you know, the -- both the risk and unrisk-adjusted premiums out there? You know, I just see it creating massive headaches. But what's their interest in it?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: I think they just would like for us to be able to publicly show what the unadjusted rate is along with the adjusted rates, so folks could understand, for example, if a particular member has an adjusted rate that's maybe \$50 above the premium of the unadjusted rate, that that would give us the opportunity to then educate members as to the health status of the members that are in that plan, because that's what's driving that particular change in the risk adjustment methodology. So it's just another data point to share with the public relative to the health status of our members.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: And one of the things we get a fair amount of heat about is the regional adjustments. Is there any pressure to expose what that's being driven by? Because, you know, everybody who's next to a cheaper one wants to move into it.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Yeah. The regional rates are risk adjusted as well, so -- but lit's much more complicated than the State blended premium, so we're focusing on the State blended premium risk-adjusted rates. Although, what we will do is there will be a discussion relative to regional rates as it relates to how they are risk adjusted, but we're not going to revisit the regions themselves, because we've had that conversation over the last year and a half, and there's not been -- there has not been, at this point anyway, effort on your part to direct staff to look at how regions are currently crafted.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: So Finance is only talking about the State rate.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: I think they want us to sunshine all of the rates relative to how they're risk adjusted. And so again, we looked at it.

We'll be able to provide information on both the unadjusted and the adjusted for State and contracting agencies.

1 | COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Jones.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Yeah. Thank you, Madam Chair. Yeah, I agree with J.J. in terms of creating confusion with two rates being published. So is this the final rates that would be presented to everyone or is it during the process you show them both, and then ultimately you publish only one rate to be distributed to our members? Because if you distribute two rates to our members, I could see confusion.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Yeah, Mr. Jones, I think the logistics haven't been worked out on how we're going to facilitate that. My recommendation would be that we continue to only publish the final adjusted rate in all of our packages, but that we make available to the public what the unadjusted rate was, as we went through the process itself.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. I see no further questions. Before we move on, I just want to note for the record that Ms. Elliott has joined us on behalf of the Treasurer and Ms. Taylor has joined us as well.

Next item on the agenda is the action consent times, approval of the November 17, 2015 minutes.

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             VICE CHAIRPERSON BILBREY: Move approval.
             COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Moved by Bilbrey, seconded
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   by Jones.
             Any discussion on the motion?
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             Mr. Jelincic.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Yeah, I would like to
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   pull E, if I may?
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: We're not -- from the
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    information consent items?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Oh, I'm sorry.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: That's okay.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: It's in the
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    information consent.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. We'll get there in
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    just a minute.
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             Any discussion on the motion?
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             Seeing none.
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             All those in favor a say aye?
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             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: All opposed?
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             Motion passes.
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             So we'll take up Item 4e at the end of the
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             And we'll move on to Agenda Item 5, State
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    Legislative Proposal, Technical Amendments to the PERL.
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Good morning.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: Good morning, Madam Chair, and members of the Committee. Mary Anne Ashley, Calpers staff.

I'm presenting the legislative proposals that make minor technical and clarifying changes to the Public Employees' Retirement Law. And staff is recommending that the Board sponsor these proposals.

Before I go through the proposals, I do want to note that there's been a status change for one of the proposals, which I believe Doug would like to address.

It's the proposal on your Agenda Item number 5 titled

Board Approval of Association Health Plan Rates.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Thank you Mary Anne. Again, Doug McKeever, Calpers staff.

This one we looked at. And I believe Mr. Jones last year during the rate-setting process you had asked the question as to why it was that CalPERS had to approve the rates for the association plans. And the response was that our understanding that that was based on statute that was currently in place. Upon further review, what we did, in fact, notice was that for whatever reason over the last 20 plus years, the rates have been brought to this committee and the Board for final approval, but the actual statute is not specific to the Board approving the rates

themselves.

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What it does indicate is that the Board approved the plan -- the association plan and the standards of that plan. And I think the intent behind that was when you have members who can choose between an association plan and a Calpers plan, we want both of those benefit designs to be consistent, hence the standards.

And so it's our belief, at this point in time, that this particular change is not required. So we're going to recommend that at the end, that if you do in fact choose to move forward with this agenda item, that you remove this one particular item from the list of things that we will move forward on the legislative side.

With that being said, to the degree of which you all no longer need to approve those rates, as our new understanding is, moving forward to 2017, we will not bring forward to the Board for approval the actual association plan rates themselves.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you for that.

Did you -- were you -- did you have more that you were
going to go through?

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: I did, yes.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Please go ahead.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: Okay.

So the next proposal is titled final compensation for purposes of concurrent retirement. This proposal would clarify the way CalPERS calculates the final compensation of members that apply for concurrent retirement with CalPERS and the University of California Retirement System, or 1937 Act county retirement system.

The change would reflect the current business practice among these retirement systems, which computes the final compensation of a member that retires concurrently using the highest annual average compensation during any consecutive 12- or 36-month period.

The next proposal is the member designation of final compensation period. This would remove language from existing law that allows a member to designate his or her final compensation period for purposes of calculating retirement benefits. This provision is no longer necessary, because the my|CalPERS system automatically searches for the highest final compensation period when calculating benefits for retiring members.

The next proposal is conversion of sick leave to service credit, which would clarify in statute that an unused day of sick leave and an unused day of educational leave is equivalent to an 8-hour day of sick leave or educational leave, which is consistent with current practice.

And then the last proposal is post-retirement survivor allowance expanded definition of marriage. This would provide a survivor allowance to same sex couples who never entered into a registered domestic partnership and who retired before it was legally possible to marry their same sex -- same sex spouse. Providing retired members that have only recently won the right to marry, the ability to provide an ongoing survivor allowance to their spouses under the standards that have previously applied to registered domestic partners would provide benefit equity to all same sex couples.

That concludes my presentation, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. We do have a couple questions from the Committee.

Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Doug, going back to your point about the association plans. Do we approve the benefit design structure now or has that been delegated to the associations?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: The association plans, by virtue of the fact that they all have their own governing boards that produce and identify and approve both the benefit design and the rates. So our responsibility, and my understanding, would be just to

ensure that we review that to ensure consistency with our evidence of coverage on our plans, and that if there were any issues that we saw that there might be some degradation of benefits that, in a worst case scenario, an association approved, we would bring that to your attention.

And then I think under statute, you've then got the authority to say, no, we're not going to approve that plan, because it doesn't meet the standard.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: So if I heard you correctly, we essentially have a veto over what their plan design is.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: I don't know if I would use the term veto, but certainly you have the ability to not approve the plan as it's currently written in statute, if, in fact, staff brings to your attention that the benefit and the standards don't meet what we believe should be the minimum standards that are equal to our current health benefits designs and plans.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Okay. And then on the sick leave, you know, when you do the statute, one of the things I think you ought to at least consider is saying that 0.0 -- that one hour of leave is equal to 0.005. It's the same math, but I don't think you'll ever have to explain to any of the employers what an hour is.

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Thank you.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Thank you.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.
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             Mr. Jones.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Yeah, thank you, Madam
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    Chair.
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             I just wanted to thank Doug for following up on
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    that issue about the approval, because approval to me
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    suggests some level of due diligence that we were not
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    really responsible for doing. We were just supposed to
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    pass through to -- on this particular item. So I just
    wanted to thank you for following up on that. Appreciate
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    it.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.
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   Bilbrey.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON BILBREY: I'd like to move
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    staff's recommendation.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: With the proviso that we
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    take out the first item on the association plans?
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON BILBREY: Correct.
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             ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Motion has been made and
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    seconded.
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             Any further -- any discussion on the motion?
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             Seeing none.
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All those in favor say aye?
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             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you very much.
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   passes.
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             And please note the abstention from CalHR.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: We'll move on to Agenda Item
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   number 6, CalPERS Strategic Measures.
             DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER HOFFNER: Good morning,
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   Madam Chair and members of the Committee.
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             CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.
             DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER HOFFNER: Doug Hoffner,
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   CalPERS staff.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
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             presented as follows.)
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             DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER HOFFNER: I'm going to
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   be introducing this measure and then turning it over to
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    the presenters.
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             As you recall, we've been working on providing
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    updates to our strategic measures throughout the year
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    2015, both in May and September for the health, and then
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    the Investment Committee items that were previously
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   presented.
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             Today, we're here to talk about Items 6 and 7.
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   And I'm joined by Donna Lum, Anthony Suine -- oh, I'm
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    sorry, 10 and 11. I got my agenda items mixed up.
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Mary Anne Ashley from the Legislative Office and Doug McKeever. Again, this marks the final presentation on strategic measures for 2015. And we'll be hearing the remainder of them in the following policy committees later today.

The items we'll be talking about today really revolve around our Strategic Goal B, the part related to supporting that measure, which is benefit payments, timeliness, and customer satisfaction. And then goal C, looking at our legislative bills supporting and opposing them, and the outputs of that for the last year.

As previously reported, we have other measures that have been identified and reported out to the Committees earlier this year. And the point of this is really to help you get a better handle in terms of the level of -- so the level of completion, I guess, of our strategic plan, as we look at these various measures across the three strategic goals.

And the point of this is to get your, not only, input but feedback as well. And we're providing again today some additional information we've had in the previous presentations going back to July of 2015.

With that, I will turn this over to Donna Lum and Anthony Suine for the formal presentation.

Thank you.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: Thank you, Doug. Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Committee.

Donna Lum, Calpers staff. Joining me this morning is Anthony Suine. He is the Chief of the Benefit Services Division.

Agenda Item number 6 is an information item. And we're here today for two main purposes. The first is to introduce you to our new strategic measure reporting during and to highlight our overall performance for the fiscal year '14-'15.

And then the second purpose is to hear back from you and to -- feedback to validate our proposed targets, measures, and weights for each of the measures that make up these two metrics. We'd like to begin by turning to the reporting tool. And the tool is an interactive display that presents performance and strategic measures number 10 and 11.

Strategic Measure number 10 captures the timeliness of four essential customer benefit payment streams that includes service retirement, disability retirement, refunds, and survivor benefits.

Strategic Measure number 11 combines our customer service satisfaction surveys into four main categories capturing the data that we collect from our various customer service surveys, as well as consolidating them

accordingly to performance for each of the measures.

The tool will allow you to monitor for each of our strategic measures by giving you a dynamic view of the performance. The tool is very familiar to what you've seen previously with the investment -- in the Investment Committee and elsewhere. And Anthony is going to walk you through the features of the tool, both for Strategic Measures 10 and 11 and he'll also provide you with some overview information about our performance. And then he'll turn the presentation back to me and we'll start the discussion related to validating the targets, the thresholds, and the weights.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Thanks,
Donna. Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the
Committee.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Anthony Suine, Calpers staff.

We're going to go ahead and click into the tool, and I'll walk you through the features of it.

On the left-hand side, I'm going to start with -the right-hand side has a narrative where I'll walk you
through and explain the factors in more detail. But the
left side of the tool shows three graphical images. On
the top graphical display, you'll see our performance for

our benefit payments for fiscal year '13-'14 and '14-'15.

This display shows we've performed extremely well in making timely benefit payments over these periods. And while we have not yet hit our newly proposed goal of 98 percent, we are certainly making strides towards that.

As ongoing data is accumulated, the historical view of our performance will grow to show trends for multiple years, which was a key request that came out when we presented last December, that historical view.

The second graphic below our overall performance displays a quarterly breakdown from the current fiscal year of each of the individual benefit payment metrics. So you can see more detail on where each metric stood relative to the proposed targets and thresholds. As Donna mentioned the four metrics are service retirement, survivor benefits, disability retirement, and refunds.

You can see in fiscal year '14-'15, each of these metrics continually exceeded the threshold, and often approached our newly established goal. As we add more data, you will be able to view previous fiscal years by choosing the drop-down box that appears at the top of the chart.

Moving down still on the left-hand side is the third graphical view. And this displays trend lines for a single benefit payment type, illustrating the individual

performance across multiple fiscal years. For each year of data that we collect, the line is displayed for that metric giving the historical view for just that benefit payment. So as we add more data points here, that trend line will vary or give you a more -- more data points to view as we add fiscal years. And then the drop-down box allows you to choose which benefit payment type you would like to view the performance for across fiscal years.

Now, I'm going to move to the right-hand side of the tool. And the right-hand side is a display of a narrative section that describes the measure itself and a more detailed definition and purpose of the measure.

Under the details and analysis section, we further explain the inputs that are used in the measure. The where-we-are section verbally summarizes our performance for the fiscal year, and the data frequency section indicates how often we collect the data internally to track our performance.

Under the targets, thresholds, and weights section, we describe our methodology for establishing each of these factors. We have set our targets for benefit payments at 98 percent. This target accounts for a minimum number of constraint cases, and to provide a target for us to achieve based on our current resources, our planned efficiencies, and our historical performance.

While we have yet to achieve 98 percent, we

believe it is a stretch goal that can be achieved as we continue to develop our staff, our system efficiencies, and our process improvements.

We have recommended a threshold of 90 percent to report out when any of our benefit payments fall below that threshold. This accounts for fluctuations, and our staff resources, and peak inventory times. And we believe we can continually achieve a success rate between 90 to 98 percent. And we know that from a historical perspective, this success rate has resulted in a high satisfaction, based on our customer feedback.

Any performance that falls below 90 percent could result in an increased likelihood of customer complaints and poor satisfaction survey results, and should require an explanation of the root cause and what our corrective actions are.

Lastly, I wanted to sneak to the weights. And I wanted to point out there was an updated agenda item provided to you in a hard copy, the one had some incorrect weighting methodology in it previously. So in case you wanted to refer to that hard copy, it has the correct weighting methodology.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: I'm sorry. I don't think we've received it actually.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Here it is.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Was, it in there? Maybe I'm the only one who didn't receive it.

Oh, I'm sorry. That's just my mistake.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: That's okay. I'll speak to it.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. It is here.
Sorry about that.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: So in speaking to the weights, I wanted to point out that when we calculate an aggregate overall benefit score for this measure, we do weight each of the four individual benefit payment types. And while each payment we feel is critical, the financial impact, the volume of transactions, and the risk of not delivering timely seems to warrant giving a higher importance to certain payment types in our overall score to properly rate our performance.

The weighting methodology we used is an industry standard, and is -- and the criteria is in line with best practices. So in looking at our weighting methodology, it's really the number of transactions that's the major factor in weighting service retirements slightly higher than the other benefit payment types, since we process three times the number of retirements monthly over any of the other payment types.

Moving down on that right side, we have the last section titled, "Exception Reporting". And as previously described, when any of our benefit payments dip below the reporting threshold of 90 percent, we would document in this area the reason why and our mitigations or actions to correct the timeliness issue.

While we would report to the Board in our quarterly CSS performance updates, this section would provide a comprehensive fiscal year view as we report out on the strategic measures on an annual basis.

And then at the very bottom of the right-hand side, there's a link titled metric description. Clicking this link provides the target and the number of days to achieve each metric for each benefit payment we've described. Each of our four critical benefit payment measures the percentage of cases completed within 45 days of the benefit effective date, except for refunds which is 30 days.

We have chosen these time frames based on industry standard, based on the customer feedback from our surveys, and the time allowable to reduce the risk of an ongoing payment interruption for our members.

Now, I'd like to transition to Strategic Measure 11.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Can we pause maybe for a

questions on Strategic Measure 10? Is that all right with you, or would you rather go through the whole thing?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: I think it would be easier, if you don't mind, if we go through the whole thing. And then at the end of Anthony's presentation, it's designed for us to really have a robust discussion around the measures themselves.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Fair enough. Okay. Thank you.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: So moving to the graphical display covering Strategic Measure 11, customer satisfaction, we present data covering fiscal year '14-'15. Strategic Measure 11 identifies customer satisfaction, based on our extensive and increasing portfolio of surveys. The first graphical box on the left-hand side displays or aggregate customer satisfaction performance for fiscal year '14-'15 based on the four categories of surveys: Benefit payments, which displays satisfaction with the Strategic Measure 10 business processes; service delivery, which measures satisfaction with all our other member business processes and services that are not strictly tied to a benefit payment. These are things such as estimates, disability determinations, and beneficiary designations.

Third, we have employer interaction, which measures our satisfaction with business partner processes and functionalities. And last, we have member self-service, which measures satisfaction with our on-line tools.

As our inventory of surveys continues to grow, each individual survey will be added as a component under one of these four categories and will be factored into the aggregate score.

Since the '14-'15 fiscal year is the first year we have expanded our satisfaction surveys, it is the only data displayed here today. However, as we add future years of survey data, the historical performance would be displayed in this graphic.

As you can see, we've attained a high satisfaction rating in our first fiscal year of gathering our customer satisfaction data across all domains, and we have the means to strive towards our established goal of 95 percent through the feedback we are receiving from those surveys.

The second graphic display again breaks down these surveys into more detail. You can see we break down three of the four survey categories by the results achieved each quarter of the fiscal year. We do not have data for the benefit payment surveys, because we just

implemented these surveys at the beginning of the '15-'16 fiscal year.

Again, we were able to attain a high satisfaction rating in each individual survey with none dropping below our threshold reporting during the fiscal year. You will notice a fluctuation in the results of the employer interactions survey. This is due because at the -- in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, we only had one survey that we were distributing. Then in the third and fourth quarters, we added two now employer surveys, which kind of stabilized the reporting a bit more over that -- those last two quarters.

The additional data has leveled the reporting for the satisfaction survey, and we have identified focused improvements going forward.

That third graphical display on the bottom shows the performance of each survey category in the form of trend lines as opposed to the bar graph. This format is helpful when monitoring quarter to quarter changes, and in comparing performance between the various surveys. As we obtain additional years of data going forward, we will be able to show the historical trends by survey type.

As with Strategic Measure 10, the right-hand side of the tool displays our narrative section that describes the measure itself and more detailed definition and

purpose of the measure. The details and analysis section further explains the input used in our measure, as previously described, the where-we-are section verbally summarizes our performance for the fiscal year, and the data frequency section indicates how often we collect the data internally.

Under the targets, thresholds, and weights section, again, we describe our methodology for establishing each factor. Under the targets section, you can see we've set our target satisfaction percentage at 95 percent for our surveys, which is well above the industry standards. Our exception reporting threshold for Strategic Measure 11 is 85 percent. And again, we will report to the Board when any individual survey falls below 85 percent, not just the overall grouped survey total.

This will allow monitoring of a single underperforming business process when our overall score falls below 85 percent.

Again, when calculating the aggregate overall customer satisfaction scores for this measure, we have weighted each of the four individual survey categories. While each survey provides an important analysis to us, the financial impacts, volumes, and risks of not delivering the services in our overall score, we need to factor that in to properly weight our performance.

As mentioned, this weighting methodology is an industry standard and the criteria is in line with best practices. While these weights vary slightly, the financial impacts and volumes of our benefit payment services again are the major factors in weighting that customer feedback slightly higher than the other surveys.

The last section, again in line with the previous benefit payment measure, is the exception reporting, where we would report any individual survey dropping below 85 percent, and we would document the reason why, and our mitigations and actions for taking corrective action to address these issues.

And then lastly, at the bottom right-hand side, is the link titled, "Metric Description". And for this measure, clicking on metric description gives you all the individual surveys that are accounted for in each rolled up domain.

So now I would like to turn it back over to Donna to go into more details about the agenda item and our future actions.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: Thank you,

Anthony, and thank you for walking us through the tool and

our performance, and explaining each of the measures in

detail.

And sticking with the discussion, we're now

seeking affirmation and validation from the Committee related to our targets, thresholds, and weights, and we're also available to answer any questions and provide any further details to information that may not have been clear -- clearly presented earlier.

But just to reiterate, we believe that based on, not only just the industry standards, but our evaluation of the complexities of each of the business processes, as well as our assessment of workforce, that we have appropriately set the weights, targets, and thresholds for both of these strategic measures. It should also be noted that our performance metric methodology includes a reevaluation of each of the metrics based on data and information that we continue to receive throughout the year.

In addition to that, if we find that we have not set the measures, whether individual or rolled up, at the correct level, we will continue to dialogue with the Committee and to provide updates and additional proposed changes, if those changes are necessary going forward.

As always, it's our primary objective to fulfill our obligations to our customers and our stakeholders by providing the best level of customer service that we can. And we ask that in this part of the discussion that again you validate and provide feedback on the measures

themselves, as well as the targets, the thresholds, and the weights. And as we go forward and we continue to report, we can adjust accordingly based on the feedback that we receive from you today.

So that concludes our presentation, and we'd be more than happy to take any questions that you may have.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you, Donna and Anthony. We'll move on to questions.

Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: When you showed us the tool, there was an external and an internal button. Does the Board have access to that survey? And the follow-up question is going to be do our members have access to it?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: So are you referring to does the Board have access to the internal, which is grayed out?

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: No, actually, I was more concerned with the external.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: Oh. So the way that the tool is designed is this will be made available to you on your iPads. And I believe it is strictly for the Board and each of the individual Committee members. We do not have plans to make this individual data, I believe, available to the public at this time.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Well, it's in the agenda item, so I think -- I think you're talking about the tool itself.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: The tool itself.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Yeah, the tool itself.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER HOFFNER: The tool itself is more dynamic. And so that's tied into our IT system, so that's not necessarily something that's publicly available, but the information that was presented, and has been presented to the Board, is always in the public domain. So in reference to the internal versus external, the internal header there is really about the internal facing measures that we're going to talk about in the Performance and Comp Committee this afternoon. It's not about internal. It's more about inward facing sort of the talent management and organizational health items. So it may be confusing a little bit there.

OMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Okay. And then an observation. We set the goals based on our resources. And obviously, if you don't have resources, you've got to set lower goals. But on the other hand, there is a flip to that. And maybe what we need to do is look at what the goals ought to be, and then make sure we have the

resources to do that. So, I mean, it's kind of an iterative process.

And the other comment I would make is you set the payments at a 90 percent threshold, and the survey at 85 percent threshold. And I'm wondering why there is a difference there. And I will just observe that at least for the limited set of data we've got, we set the threshold at the lowest that we had received. So it could be coincidental or --

peah, that's just coincidental. I mean, we felt like if we drop below that 85 percent, obviously -- we looked at survey results in total best practices, and where those levels are. Eighty-five percent -- really, 80 percent is what many companies strive for to reach 80 percent to be able to say, yeah, we're succeeding.

We felt we've well exceeded that on a consistent basis, so we felt setting our bar there was not prudent. So we set the bar higher to 95 percent, but set our threshold that we feel like if we fall below 85 percent, that's where we'll receive more customer complaints. It seems to be a benchmark for when we would really see negative feedback, and we'd have to make a course correction.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: So what you're saying is

that you're setting the -- you're proposing to set the threshold and the target above industry standards. And it just so happens that we already exceed industry standards.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Correct.
Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: And on the payments, you talked about why you picked the weights. I don't know how many disability payments we have. But it strikes me that for our members who are going on disability, that's really, really critical, probably more critical than the others. So I'm not sure that 25 percent is the right weight. But on the other hand, if it's two percent transactions, it may be -- I mean, so I had some concern there. And I don't know that you described really how you pick the weightings in the survey.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: So the -just I'll speak to the disability payments. Yes, the
volume is much lower then our service retirements, so
that's why we weighted it just slightly less. The other
reason would be is many of our disability retirees are,
what we call, service pending disability retirements. So
they're already receiving a service retirement, pending
the outcome of their disability determination. So even
less are waiting for a payment stream to come in. So
again, it's weighted just slightly less.

On the surveys, it was the same rationale. We looked at the volumes, the financial impacts and risks to weight the various survey categories. So our benefit payment surveys are obviously our most critical business processes, and so they're slightly higher, because they have more volume, more financial impact, and more risk of not being up to par. So that's why we weighted that one slightly higher than the others.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

I'd like to note for the record that Mr. Slaton and Ms. Hollinger have joined us. And I will turn now to Mr. Slaton.

BOARD MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Good body of work. You know, this is an area that I tend to try to focus on. And so a couple of questions. On the service delivery, and I know we talked about this back at one of the off-sites at least a year ago, maybe longer, about -- and this was on the survivor benefits. And we had a debate about when does the 45 days start, right? And so the issue was does it start when we have every piece of information we need or does it start when the event happens, which is when someone has passed away?

Obviously, if you start when someone has passed

away, there are elements of that that are out of our control. So does the 45 days, is this still when all the information is obtained?

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: So we did -- we took that feedback to heart and we did address that, and we addressed it in a couple ways. The survivor benefits that you're seeing today displayed, we split out our survivor benefits, and we have two payment streams. One is the monthly ongoing payment stream that is usually that surviving spouse or domestic partner that needs that ongoing income. And then the other are these lump sum payments that, you know, are maybe entitled to some beneficiary, family -- other family member down the road.

So what you're seeing here are those ongoing monthly benefits. And we are measuring that from the date the death was reported. So we're not measuring it from any time we receive a piece of documentation, other than the death being reported itself, which we need to know.

We are measuring those lump sum death benefit payments. And in the future, you will see those added.

We just split them out and have just recently been calculating the data on the lump sums. But in those cases, we do need the documentation, because we need to validate the beneficiary, and we can't pay that benefit until we get that. So you will be seeing that view in the

future as well.

BOARD MEMBER SLATON: Well, good. I'm glad to see that we're taking into account what the situation on the ground is and not just our own internal processes.

But I want to come back and contrast between the two measures. And I'll -- at the risk of being a broken record, I would say that the time measurements, the 45-days, is really a -- in my view, is a management measure that, for the purpose of this Committee and this Board, I would suggest it's really customer satisfaction.

You know, whether it happens in 45 days or happens in 30 days or 90 days, you know, that's your job to make that delivery in a timely fashion. The question is how do our constituents feel about it? Do they feel they're being appropriately handled and serviced?

So, to me, the customer satisfaction is really the measurement that we should be focusing on. And I would suggest that maybe instead of 95/85 that it's 95/90. That when it falls below 90, you know, we need to know what's going on, what's happening, and what's the corrective action to get it back above 90.

But I think focusing on the end result that we want, which is our beneficiaries to be -- and our employers to be satisfied with what CalPERS is doing, is really where we should focus our attention, more so than

on how many days it took to get a particular task done. So that's my comment.

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: Just to follow up on that a little bit. So in our customer surveys, we do ask the question of timeliness. Did we meet your satisfaction in the area of timeliness? And the vast majority of the responses that we're getting from all of the surveys that we're administering now is a high satisfaction level of the timeliness. That's only one of several questions that we ask.

We also ask their interaction with the agent, were they pleasant, were the materials clear, did you understand the process? So there's a lot of information that goes into that. Certainly, as you're suggesting, Mr. Slaton, if it's the Committee's desire and direction by the Chair to change the weight -- or excuse me, the threshold on customer surveys, to move it from a 85 to 90, we can certainly take that direction and then continue to report out through the exception process, which would be done more on a quarterly basis during our quarterly update. So you wouldn't only see it at the end of the fiscal year.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Lofaso.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you,

Madam --

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: You're on.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you.

It's enough to figure out this system. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Ms. Lum and Mr. Suine.

A question. I was going to observe in the intro to my question that Measure 10 seems more objective than Measure 11. I backed off on that from Mr. Slaton's observation about the nuances. But more to Measure 11, I guess I'm channeling my own discomfort with survey data as being fundamentally a subjective tool. And I know it's a very refined tool. Can you elaborate a little bit more on how it works? And part of my question is as we refine the tool, how do we account for that as we look for trends and such?

I know things happen where response rates go up. And so from period of time to period of time, the pool can be a little bit different. It seems to me that the measure is one of those systems that we all encounter in our lives where somebody hands you a survey and says, were you satisfied by that experience, which I think does a bit allude to Ms. Lum's comment about 45 days might be a good management measure, but I might have wanted it in 10, so I might not be satisfied. I'm not sure how we even know that.

But I'm meandering in my question, but can you elaborate on exactly how the surveys work, how they've evolved, and how we account for fluctuations as we look for trends in the data?

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Sure.

Let me take a stab at that one. Each of the four domains operate a little bit differently. For instance, we have our member self-service survey. So that's when people are using our on-line tools like applying for retirement on-line or designating a beneficiary on-line. At the end of their process, it pops up and asks them to respond to a series of five questions about the process itself, how easy it was to use, that type of thing.

So that operates a little bit differently, and allows them to give comments as well. The comments, across all four of these groups of surveys, is where we get our real data, right, because then we know what we can address to make their experience better.

In other processes, like our benefit payment surveys, we look at people who actually applied for retirement via paper, right? And then after we complete the process, it triggers a survey to go out to them and ask them about their experience. That gives more interaction with potentially the call center they had to call with after they've received their retirement check

and how that full process was.

And so it tries to keep it simple, breaking down the milestones within each of those processes to get their feedback about if we didn't meet their standards, where in the process could we improve? And then we can isolate that it was just an anomaly or that it's a trend amongst all our respondents.

And we have a group that collects all this data, the percentage of responses, the comments that we receive and how often they're repeated to see if there is something we need to address, and then how it's evolved. You mentioned -- we used to have basically one survey we sent out from our contact center. It went to one of every 10 callers and asked them about their experience. And the feedback we got, we couldn't tell if it was a back office issue, or if it was a front-line issue, or if they just didn't like one of the people they interacted with or the timeliness, et cetera.

So we realized we needed to evolve our customer satisfaction process, so we went from one survey to 20 surveys almost in just over the last year or so. And then we've grouped these surveys into these four categories.

And we continue to find processes to survey and roll up under each of these four categories.

Does that help?

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ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: It's very helpful and I appreciate it. And I guess the bottom line I'm just probing for is it's one thing to use these kinds of devices to see how your program is doing and make adjustments, another thing to establish these numbers as long-range trends to show sort of global organizational improvement, where -- I wasn't going to ask all the follow-ups exactly how the questions work, and whether 3's are satisfactory, 4's -- I get the system works as it works, but when somebody says satisfaction has gone up from 91 to 96 percent, my first question, is that because there's a nuance in the way the tool is reflecting it or because suddenly there's this ground swell of satisfaction, or this significant, you know, change in the program.

Again, I'm not asking for all these answers,

I'm -- we're all talking about a tool. And the more you

tell us about the tool, it's very helpful, and I'm very

much appreciate your answer.

Thank you.

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And I agree with Mr. Slaton. It's good work and its getting better and it's appreciated.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

1 Mr. Jones.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Yeah. Thank you, Madam Chair. Yeah, I would like to also echo good body of work here. And we've had a number of opportunities to discuss about the measurement factors, et cetera. And so I'm kind of okay with that area. But my question goes to not the payments that's being made after a person files for retirement, but once you make that first payment, then are we paying 100 percent? That's the more important facts to me.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Okay. I just wanted to clarify. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Ms. Taylor.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Yes. And I want to echo my fellow board members its a great body of work. And I'm really appreciative of the refining that you did to get more surveys, to get better data. Having some experience with this and my own agency, I was just wondering what's the percentage -- and you mentioned that you knew it, but what's the percentage of return, because you know a lot of folks don't actually take the surveys, or what's the percentage of return?

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Yeah. It

varies across all the survey types. We have up to 20 percent respondents in some surveys, which is --

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Pretty good.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE:

-- extremely high, as you know from your experience. So I think it fluctuates eight percent to 20 percent range, depending on the survey.

And we would report out on that in our exception reporting. You know, if we saw something drop below a threshold, we would examine it and see, oh, there was only five percent of respondents, so we didn't get that broad feedback this quarter and be able to kind of address that in our exception reporting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Right, because then you're not getting an appropriate amount of data to make any assumptions, I think.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Exactly.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Well, we've heard from a number of Committee members. You know, as a general rule, I agree with Mr. Slaton that we should be focusing on sort of the results, which is obviously -- you know, the customer satisfaction surveys measure that, but I do think that the benefit payment measure gets to sort of the heart of our business.

This is what we do, and it's really -- it's essential to our members that they get their benefit payments in a timely fashion, and it gets processed quickly. And it also relates to how we allocate resources within the organization to ensure that that basic business is being done. So I think it's actually a good idea to keep -- retain Measure 10.

I did want to ask a question though about the target, because 98 percent is a very high target. I tend to be in favor of stretch targets, but, you know, as we get closer to a hundred, it's sort of asymptotic, right. Each marginal investment generates, you know, smaller and smaller returns. And so I just want to make sure we're not driving extraordinary investments, you know, in terms of costs and getting a very little return for that investment. So can you talk to that a little bit?

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Sure.

Again, we want to establish that stretch target, because we flirted with it. And we feel, again, the investment in our staff, in our system, as you've heard through the functional optimization project, and just process improvements in general like we've made throughout the organization and in our branch, that we feel that, you know, the current resource pool that we have, with some exceptions, and where we ask for more resources here or

there, will help us achieve that 98 percent.

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And I don't think we'd put it there if we felt we couldn't achieve it. And that we're -- it's not to the point where we're diminishing our return on investments.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. So you think it's achievable with moderate resource investment that's -- that makes sense, that's sensible.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. That's helpful.

Thank you. And then also with respect to the bottom threshold for the surveys -- the customer satisfaction measure, Measure 11, I know Mr. Slaton threw out 90. I think 90 is an extraordinarily high bottom threshold for a satisfaction target. So I'm comfortable with 85. I think that still exceeds industry standards, and I would stick with your recommendation on that.

I had one last thought or note, and that is on Strategic Measure number 10, metric description. For the survivor benefits, it says number of benefit payments, as opposed to percentage. Is there a reason why it says number and not percentage? The other ones say percentage. And I think it's supposed to say percentage. But I only saw it when we went to it on the screen.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: That's just a note, but I

only saw it when you like clicked on the metric description.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Yes, it's the same

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. So I would just suggest that little note.

Mr. Boyken, you have a comment.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: Thank you.

Just piggybacking on your concerns, Priya, about the investment and resources and -- in terms of the returns we get in customer service. I was just wondering, is it instructive at all to look at the CEM, the cost effectiveness measures, to compare -- I don't know if these Measures, 10 and 11, translate to things that CEM measures, but to be --

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE:

Absolutely.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: They do. So where are we in comparison to our peers.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: I'm not sure we're -- I know that we're right in line with our peers. And much of the data we use to establish the targets and the thresholds were based on CEM, data and our comparable peers in that area. So we use them to measure ourselves and benchmark ourselves. And we are right in

line with them. Despite our complexities, we are on par.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: Okay.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUM: So there were two observations that I would make from the last report that we shared with the Committee. One is that in the area of benefit payments, uninterrupted payments, we scored very high within CEM. And then the other area in customer satisfaction, our score was even higher than our peer trend and between all of the pension systems that report in CEM, noting that we have the highest number of surveys that were being administered, as well as the outcome of the survey results. So when you go back and you look at our CEM reports, those were two of the three highest scores that we received in the report.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: All right. Thank you.

Well, I see no further requests to speak. We've had quite a broad discussion. Despite Mr. Slaton's note of wanting a higher threshold on Strategic Measure 11, I haven't heard that echoed across the Committee. So I think we are validating and affirming what you've brought before us, unless I see any hands raised.

Thank you very much for your hard work on this.

I think it's turned out really well.

BENEFIT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF SUINE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: All right. We'll move on to Agenda Item number 7, more strategic measures.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Madam Chair, member as of the Committee, Doug McKeever, Calpers staff. I think we'll be able to cover this one quicker than the prior one, only because the subject matter is a tad bit different than just focusing on customer services.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Strategic Goal C, which is to engage in State and national policy development to enhance the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of our programs. And the goal here is to seek to measure the percentage of California State legislation that's been enacted or defeated consistent with positions that have been taken by this Board.

The data and analysis that Mary Anne will be sharing with you will provide the Board with a sense of the volume of CalPERS' legislative advocacy efforts at the statewide level in recent sessions.

This initial presentation may provide the basis for more strategic discussions on CalPERS' voice in the Capitol, and how it can be further developed.

And with that, I'll pass it on to Marry Anne.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: Good
again. Mary Anne Ashley, Calpers staff.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: The first graphic shows the legislative milestones for 2015. And nearly 2,800 bills were introduced in that year. And the Legislative Affairs Division reviewed all of those bills and identified 152 that were relevant to Calpers.

As so between March and June, Legislative Affairs gathers information and works with CalPERS division legislative representatives, and other program staff to find-tune the classification and prioritization of the bills and assesses the actual impact of the bills, and works with the executive staff to identify which bills should be brought forward to the Board.

Throughout the year, Legislative Affairs also provides information on costs, impacts, desired amendments, and other issues to author offices, committee staff, and key stakeholders. And as you can see in the graph, in June by the House of origin deadline, about a third of the bills that Legislative Affairs had been tracking and put on the list actually make it on and pass that deadline -- or a third actually didn't make it out of the House of origin.

The legislature in June also works on the budget, and then goes on summer recess in July and reconvenes in August. And then as you can see by the graph, by the deadline to pass bills on to the Governor by mid-September, only about a third of the remaining active bills actually are forwarded on to the Governor's desk for action.

And the next graphic. On the right-hand side of this screen you can see the supporting narrative information, which tells the story that supports the strategic measure. In the interests of time, we won't spend a lot of time on the content in these fields. However, Attachment 2 in the agenda provides a full description and content for anyone who wishes to read it.

After the definition and purpose, there's a short glossary. And the next, there is a brief summary of where the Legislative Affairs Division is and some context for the tables. And then after that, you can see the frequency of data reporting, which we suggest be every two years to correspond with the legislative sessions.

And the first graph in this display indicates the overall success rate for the past five sessions, or 10 years, which you can see ranges from 50 percent to 91 percent. There isn't really a discernable trend, nor is it likely that there could be any projects for future

sessions that could be made.

And if you look at the first section, 2005/2006, you can see that it was a particularly busy year for CalPERS, as CalPERS took a position on approximately 43 bills. This, in part, is due to several extraordinary sessions, including one specifically aimed at pension reform, and the other four sessions on the graph show that CalPERS took positions on a range of 18 to 26 bills.

Part of the drop in the number of bills that were brought to the Board in the past two sessions may be attributed to the passage of PEPRA, and also the launch of the California Health Benefit Exchange implementing the federal Affordable Care Act. There were numerous bills dealing with these topics in earlier years.

The second graph shows the number of bills that the Board actually took a support position, or sponsored by session, and the number of those bills that were signed into law.

And then the third graph shows the number of bills that the Board voted to oppose with the number of those that were actually defeated. And just a note for 2008 session, it was an unusual one. The Governor vetoed much of the legislation that year due to his conflicts with the legislature's leadership, and he also vetoed CalPERS technical housekeeping bill, even though it was

very non-controversial.

Also, in that year, you can see that the Governor did actually sign one bill that CalPERS took an oppose position on. And that was AB 221 by Assembly Member Anderson, which was the Iran Divestment bill.

For more detailed information, Attachment 3 is a list of all the bills that the Board took positions on by session, and it contains links to the more detailed legislative summaries. What's not accounted for in this measure are bills that the legislative affairs staff did not ask for the Board to take a position on -- or bills that Calpers was neutral on, but that staff still spent a great amount of time working on.

In conclusion, while it's not feasible to set any technical targets for the number of bills to advocate, CalPERS will always strive to be 100 percent successful on bills that the Board has sponsored.

And then with regard to interpretation of the results, it seems to be easier to stop -- oppose ledge -- legislation than to pass supported legislation, especially when there are real or potential costs to the state. And one of the most critical factors contributing to our success at the Capitol is an understanding of the political structures and realities, which has contributed to the decisions about which bills have been brought to

the Board for positions.

Legislative Affairs, will continue to develop relationships, and seek out opportunities to be active in discussions at the Capitol, and with our stakeholders, and to provide quality information to policymakers.

And with that, Doug and I would be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. I actually have a question. What this doesn't capture, and I'm not sure it can, is those bills where we might have taken a position, but then we've worked hard to amend the bill to make it more palatable. And that is important work that is not captured by defeat or success. I don't know if it's possible in a quantitative way to capture that, but just thought I'd bring that up.

Okay. Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Yeah. You raised the issue of a number of bills that staff works on that doesn't -- either really doesn't develop or, you know, doesn't come to the Board. Is there someway of capturing that, because that is real workload?

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY:

Right. We could track that and bring that information to the Board. And it kind of ties on with what Priya just mentioned that, you know, we may work with

ties Capitol staff and have a bill amended to where it no longer impacts CalPERS and would no longer need to be brought to the Board for a position. So we do -- we could capture that type of work and report back.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Do you see some value in capturing it, other than helping to define the workload?

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF ASHLEY: It helps to illustrate the amount of work that staff is actually doing and the amount of time that's spent working with Capitol staff.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Lofaso.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you, Madam Chair. I have never been involved in an organization that was satisfied with the quantitative measures of its legislative activity for observations just made.

(Laughter.)

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: I thought embedded into this item was a more or less kind of question. But simply put, these data help people see things because it causes staff to highlight certain things, although often at the exclusion of other things, à la the example that the Chairwoman mentioned, notably how

do you measure the dynamic that Mr. McKeever discussed at the beginning of our meeting regarding the excise tax. No quantitative measure will ever get that, even though it is important as probably anything we're doing around here.

So the bottom line is it seems to me that whatever -- if there's a question lurking in here it's what's the purpose of the measure? And if the purpose of the measure is to support staff in staff explaining to the Board what it needs. And if it's a workload issue, that's great. The measure should support what staff needs to tell the Board. That's what the measure should do.

Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: This is a strategic measure that I think is really intended to be used by the Board to assess our progress towards our overarching mission and goals. And that's -- and in accordance with strategic plan, which we are going to be ramping up to do a new one coming up this summer.

I think this is a challenging -- I think this pretty -- as far as I can tell, this is sort of the best measure we can get to for measuring our legislative achievements. Obviously, as you've have noted, it misses a few things, but I think as a sort of overarching management tool, it will -- or governance tool, I think it works.

I have it -- is that acceptable to the rest of the Committee? It seems like everyone is pretty much in agreement, so we will affirm this one as well.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: All right.

Thank you, Madam Chair. We'll just proceed as we have in the past and continue down this path.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: And then any further information that you could provide us to enhance this as we move forward we'll certainly welcome those comments. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.

Let's move on to agenda Item number 8, Population Health Management Initiative.

Mr. McKeever.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Kathy

Donneson and Dr. Richard Sun will provide an update on
this particular agenda item.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the

Pension and Health Benefits Committee.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: In the 2013 to 15 business plan, Calpers staff

undertook efforts to standardize our health plan's

approach to population health management across the continuum of care for active and retired members.

A Population Health Management Committee was formed by Dr. Richard Sun, which included staff from the Health Plan Administration Division, the Center for Innovation and the Health Policy and Research Division.

To my left is Dr. Richard Sun, CalPERS medical consultant, who will present the first part of the agenda item. Dr. Sun earned his medical degree with a specialization in preventive medicine and holds a Master's degree in public health.

He worked in what is now the California

Department of Public Health for 12 years and thus has a special interest in population health.

Richard.

DR. SUN: Good morning.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Good morning.

DR. SUN: The times have changed. In the past, there was an emphasis on individual aspects of health care, such as disease management and wellness case management. Now, there's an increasing emphasis on population health management. And the purpose of this agenda item is to discuss CalPERS efforts in this area between 2013 and the present.

As Kathy mentioned, we formed a committee to

examine population health management. And one of the first jobs of the Committee was to define the term. On page two, staff define population health as quote, "The health outcomes of CalPERS members", unquote. There are various other definitions of population health in the literature. Most of them deal with geographically circumscribed communities. However, our members are distributed throughout the world, so we felt that this particular definition would be the best for our purposes.

A graphical representation of the population health model can be found in the attachment in figure 1. Our population health model focuses on CalPERS member health outcomes and we'll be discussing these outcomes later on in the discussion of the dashboard.

We surround this core with a ring of informatics or health information, because in order to measure health outcomes, there must be some method of doing so in a quantitative manner.

To affect member health outcomes, we have three quadrants out of the four possible. The first quadrant on the left side is what would be call primary prevention, maintaining wellness and preventing disease. Then detecting disease, if present is conceptualized as secondary prevention, and treat detected diseases on the right side is tertiary prevention.

With this in mind, there are aspects of health that our health plans in CalPERS we find it very difficult to influence, for example, genetics or environment.

I'd now like to turn it back to Kathy for a discussion of the integrated health model.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: That was concise -- that was brief and concise just like the model.

It's difficult to generate a model of population health, because it can be conceptualized in so many different ways. So when I -- when they called me in to see the work of the Committee, it was -- in figure 1, it took me a bit by surprise, because I thought we would have a lot more detail than what was presented. But I do want to point out that, as Richard said, there are determinants of health that we can't control, and we've identified those in the agenda item. But there are determinants of health that can be controlled through primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.

We looked at what would be an approach how to conceptualize this in ways that our plans would understand in order to actually come to consensus on a direction that we could all agree on. So in the first year of our work, it was really looking at conceptualizing how we view population health on things that can be controlled through

the plans and ultimately through the providers, and things we can't control.

So in figure 2, we said, okay, we need a delivery system that works with our plans to deliver population health. And so again, we tried to keep it simple in order to say this is how we envision population health. This is the structure through which we want to work with our plans and work with our providers to deliver population health, and we use the integrated health model as the pictorial description of our approach.

So if you look at the center of figure 2, you'll see CalPERS members are still at the center. We have encircled that core with prevention, primary care, and inn informatic structure that allows providers across the continuum to understand the health of their particular population.

But then we said, okay, we need to expand out. If we're maintaining optimal health through health and wellness, as disease gets detected through screening, and as it gets treated after it is discovered, then what is the delivery system doing in order to at least keep that member in a healthy state, whether they're pre-chronic, whether they're chronic, or whether they have a disease that is not going to be reversed?

So you see that blue ring, which looks at the

pre-chronic, chronic care, and we've included behavioral health and pharmacy. And so as you cross the continuum, sort of in a 3-D perspective, we have patient management now, once disease is detected. And we have sites of care through which to deliver at least optimal health when a disease state is present.

And finally, the outer ring is specialty care.

And as we move out to, what I call, the satellites, these are the foundations that we discussed when we issued our RFPs in 2013 of what is the structure of an integrated health model. And it includes hospital and medical group collaboration. It includes patient care management teams that are interdisciplinary across the continuum of care. And then it also includes a consolidated approach to delivering care based on evidence. So this is basically the structure of our model that we got to in the first year.

So what we did was we sent this out to our plans with a working paper, and said this is how we view population health. Would you please critique it? Would you discuss with your -- internally with your plans and with your delivery system providers and give us feedback on this model?

And they had also looked at their own models, because each plan had a population health model. And in

some instances, they sat down with their physicians both within the delivery system and within the plan under the medical directors of those plans, and they came up with a critique not only of our model, but also looked at refashioning their models to be consistent with what they believed were key components that they wanted us to retain.

So in the second year, we got their feedback in terms of our model, as they agreed that we were on the -- in the right direction, our approach was sound, and -- so this is where we are with the model.

But we didn't stop there. We said, okay, now -now that we have a population health model that we agree
on, now that we have an integrated health model as a
delivery system that we agree on, can we develop a
dashboard that we can then start to measure -- set a
baseline and measure population health.

And so the third part of this agenda item, as an attachment, is the dashboard that collectively CalPERS and its health plans have designed.

And now I'm going to turn it back to Richard so he can walk you through it.

DR. SUN: This is contained in the table in attachment 1. As you can see, the proposed data elements include summary demographics, major chronic conditions,

lifestyle risks, clinical quality measures and other measures. We are continuing to work on this dashboard in terms of the availability of data and how exactly this should be displayed and presented for public consumption and internal consumption.

In conclusion, although population health management is no longer on the business plan, we'll continue to track and monitor population health, and integrated health activities. Meanwhile, population health continues to evolve and staff will assure that CalPERS follows best practices in this area.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

So I have a question or maybe it's a comment. As you noted at the outset, we have quite a disaggregated population. We have pockets of concentrations, but it's spread all across the state, some across the country, and some, as you noted, around the world.

And this seems to be an approach that works best in sort of concentrated areas, where you can actually integrate the different providers of care, and you can have robust IT systems, and data management, and -- et cetera. How would -- how do you anticipate -- how do you see this as working in more rural areas where it might be less -- might be more disaggregated.

DR. SUN: It will be difficult. Nevertheless, we need to strive to improve health outcomes no matter where our members are. And rural areas are becoming more electronically health connected in terms of medical records, and that will help the situation because of that ring that surrounds the member health outcomes.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Madam Chair,

I'd also note that we've had experience in the rural areas
with our partner in Anthem Blue Cross specifically our

Priority Care Project up in Humboldt County, which would
directly tie to your comments relative to the
infrastructure that's not currently built there. And
although you can't maybe get to the model that's been
presented here this morning, many of the components of the
model, specifically as it relates to the concentric
utilization of care to a member, has proven to be useful
and valuable up in the Humboldt region.

So I think there are components of this model that you can pick up and put in the rural areas, but potentially not, to Richard's point, get to every single component, because they just don't have currently the infrastructure or the sophistication.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: I have a couple of more points to build off of

Doug's. The Anthem PPO, which is called Enhanced Personal

Care, is the population health model, and it is designed for the rural areas, in that perhaps you don't have this integrated formal IHM structure, but there is a structure associated with attributing patients to a particular provider and having the provider, as we did with the priority care, have that provider working with these integrated teams managing a population. But certainly the components we wanted to identify such that, like Anthem in the rural areas through Enhanced Personal Care, they have physician mentor coaches that are working with physicians in particular areas. And we'll continue to work with Anthem and they'll continue to work in ensuring that population health is delivered, even if it's not within this integrated health model structure as it's presented, but something similar.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Boyken.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER BOYKEN: Thank you. I appreciate the report and look forward to hearing updates. I find it very compelling, whenever you report to us, the data on how a small proportion of our members make up for a very large proportion of our health spend. And to me, it seems like the population health management is really an effort to cast a narrow net to go after the -- you know, kind of the chronic, the sickest. And so, you know,

however you go about that, you know, I support the evidence and I look forward to hearing more updates on that. So thanks.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Ms. Hagen.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER HAGEN: Thank you. I think I know the answer to his, but I just wanted to verify where you have on the table in attachment 1, summary demographics, the members -- I assume that we can pull from that who the employer is and whether they're active or retired?

DR. SUN: Yes, we have information on that.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER HAGEN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

15 DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Madam Chair,

16 | if I may?

17 CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Please.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: I just want to add one more point that I think is value-add for CalPERS to be recognized as a leader in this area, and just only mention to you that recently Covered California has adopted the model contract language that we put into place relative to our integrated health care models. And so it's just a reflection of the good work that Kathy and Dr. Sun and staff have done over the years. And now it's

being replicated in other environments in which they have recognized that this is so important that they want to put it into their contracts as well.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Well, thank you for noting that. That is an important sort of affirmation of the work that our staff is so ably doing. And it's -- you know, it's challenging for us to do this on our. So the more other significant purchasers also are pushing for the same kinds of structure and outcomes, I think the better for all of us and all of our members.

All right. Well, thank you for this item, we'll move on now to agenda item number 9, Prescription Drugs Utilization and Cost Trends.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: Madam Chair, members of the Pension and Health

Committee, Dr. Richard Sun will be making this

presentation on behalf of Dr. Melissa Mantong, our Calpers

pharmacist, as she is on leave at this time.

Richard.

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DR. SUN: Good morning. I'll be discussing today the trends in prescriptions and costs, the 2014 costs by prescription drug type, and specialty drug trends

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DR. SUN: First some important caveats about the data. The source of these data is the CalPERS Health Care Decision Support System. There is a new data warehouse, a new vendor in 2014. The current and previous vendors used different methodologies concerning the data, and there might be variations in the data presented today compared with past presentations.

The data include both basic and Medicare plans, and include members in all plans, including the association plansThere is Employer Group Waiver Plan data included starting in 2013.

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DR. SUN: The first slide is the overall prescription drug costs. As you can see, there's been a gradual increase to \$1.86 billion in 2014.

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DR. SUN: The increases occurred in every year, except for 2012. Most recently, there has been a 7.5 percent increase year over year. The number of prescriptions has risen, as given in the blue bars, and the allowed amount per prescription has also increased. This slide gives the components of change.

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DR. SUN: In the most recent year that allows per

prescription increased 8 percent.

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DR. SUN: The next two slides deal with number of days supplied, which is in the blue bars, and the allowed amount per day supply, which is the red line.

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And again, this slide shows the components of increase over time. The allowed amount per day supply increased over 5 percent in 2014. The number of days supplied increased 1.6 percent.

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DR. SUN: We'll next look at costs by prescription drug type. This is generic, non-specialty brand, divides multi-source and single source, specialty drugs and total.

In total, the number of prescriptions was 19 million in 2014. The member cost share was -- per prescription was about \$10 dollars, or 10 percent. noted in the agenda item itself, this compares with the cost share nationwide of about 22 percent. The cost share for specialty drugs for our members was 0.9 percent. Nationwide the cost share was approximately 11 percent.

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DR. SUN: On slide number 11 are the top 10 non-specialty drugs used for various conditions, such as ulcers, mental conditions, asthma, and so forth.

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DR. SUN: We'll next move to a discussion of specialty drugs. The number of specialty drug prescriptions has increased over time. I will note there is no standard definition of specialty drugs. We've used in this slide and the next slide the definition used by CVS Caremark.

The percentage of all prescriptions that are specialty drugs has increased, and the allowed amount has increased to 438 million.

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DR. SUN: The top 10 specialty drugs include those for rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and cancer as has been the case in previous years. However, in 2014, chronic hepatitis C drugs came into our list of top 10 specialty drugs, such as Sovaldi, Harvoni and Olysio.

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DR. SUN: In conclusion, prescription drugs costs continue to increase, especially specialty drug costs, and staff will continue to take -- make efforts to control our drug costs.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. I see no -- I do

see a request from the Committee.

Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: I just want to say that these numbers blow me away. When you look 19 million prescriptions, when you look at 937 million days, it's just mind-boggling, but thank you for the report.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Mr. Jones.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Yeah. Thank you, Madam Chair. I was wondering whether or not the implications of Medicare is reflected in this data?

DONNESON: Yes. If you'll recall, Mr. Jones, in 2013, we adopted the Employer Group Waiver Plans, so you see some dips in 2013 in terms of the spend. And that does reflect the subsidies that we receive for the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services for the Medicare members under the Employer Group Waiver Plan program.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Slaton.

BOARD MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

The one thing I don't see here, and I don't know if there's a way to get there, and maybe you can enlighten me, but the 19 million prescriptions, and all of this data and the increasing cost of prescriptions only looks at one

side of medical care. It doesn't look at what the impact is of these various drugs on reducing or moderating medical costs. So is there anything we can do to be able to put this in perspective, so that we see it in the total and not just isolated as prescriptions?

DR. SUN: You are correct. This looks only at the drug side of our spend. And it is true that use of these drugs should decrease spending in hospitalizations or professional services. That is a difficult thing to measure though for us, because the use of drugs today may prevent services in the distant future.

There has been an argument used for the value of drugs. For example, the manufacturers of hepatitis C drugs will say that their drugs reduce costs in the future, and therefore their drugs should be expensive today. That is still to be debated.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: I did want to add to your question. Drug

spending, in terms of total spending, is about, if you

look at the whole pie that includes inpatient hospital,

outpatient hospital, professional ancillary, it the runs

in the pie about 15 percent, but it does not -- it only

measures the pharmaceutical component. It does not

measure the medical component that is being paid through

either -- through those sites of care.

We have been working with our PBM and with our PPOs -- PPO to try to look at evidence based medicine on the medical side, not just the pharmacy side to look at sites of care. It's more expensive to infuse a member, if an infusion is needed, in an outpatient hospital than it is an infusion center or even at home. Home infusion is now technically a possibility.

So we've spent about the last year and a half trying to work with -- collectively with the PBM and the PPO to design some value based programs that would look at sites of care that might even be more convenient for the member and less costly. We are continuing to look at that, and that is a -- that is one of the components through the procurement that we are particularly interested in fleshing out for the next contract.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. I do think that is important. And I was actually going to have the exact same question as Mr. Slaton around sort of the medical implications of our -- of prescription drug use. It does sometimes replace or eliminate the need for other more intrusive interventions. Not necessarily cost saving, but could potentially be.

So to the extent that we continue to think about how we would -- might measure that. And there must be studies -- and I don't know how expensive such an

undertaking would be, but I think it would be worthwhile as the sort of the wedges on the pie shift to really understand whether we're losing or gaining as those shifts occur, because certainly we've always been saying that if we can reduce in-hospital -- you know, inpatient care, then we're going to save money. But if we're replacing that with very expensive specialty drugs, perhaps that's not -- that's not actually the case.

So if we can get -- you know, for the long term, if can get a better handle on that, I think we would -- that would be helpful.

All right. We do have a few more questions from the Committee. Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Kathy, you said that prescription drugs are roughly 15 percent of the pie. Has that been consistent?

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF
DONNESON: Yes, that has been consistent. And to Ms.
Mathur's point, as we have really pushed collectively, not
just as this Board in running our health programs, but as
a society really working on the medical side to get those
double digit cost increase trends that we saw back in the
early part of this century down to what is around now CPI
plus 3 percent. I mean, we have collectively worked
together to get to that point. And now we've seen the

balloon on the pharmacy side really pushing us back in the direction of double digits.

If you'll recall, the Finance and Administration Committee the efficiency report last month, we pulled \$63 million out of the pharmacy trend that's built into the 2016 premiums. Now, that's approximately 4 percent of trend that we pulled out and it's based on the good works that you did in terms of trying to manage, you know, the pharmacy program here for CalPERS.

But again, we're under pressure, as we go into the 2017 rates, to continue to look at what is the unit cost trend, what is the utilization trend, and how can we keep our pharmacy trend from kind of blowing through the roof of our total trend as we look at 2017 premiums.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: But if the pharmacy stays at 15 percent of the total spend, would that not tend to undercut the argument that we are replacing other costs by drug costs? I mean, otherwise, it would seem that drugs is a percent of the total pie would expand if there's a substitution effect going on?

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: That is now outside of the realm of what I've looked at, but we can certainly take that back and think about it. I am interested in looking at what is happening for, what we call, the medical pharmacy, in terms of how

that may be driving the medical side of spend.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Taylor.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: I agree with Ms. Mathur and Mr. Slaton about looking at the medical side and seeing if -- you know, what the benefit was for using the prescriptions instead, which on a commentary side doesn't negate the fact that our prescription drug issue is a huge issue.

And I appreciate the fact that you guys are working really hard at figuring out a way to contain that. And I assume that's also with -- you had mentioned about bringing down hospital costs using other contacts or whomever. And I'm assuming that's what you're doing now, whether it's through legislation or other groups that you're working with to bring those costs down.

I read about it all the time. It impacts our members to such a great degree when we see these increases. And then it's hard to explain that it's, you know, pharmaceutical costs when it used to be medical costs. And it's just difficult when our members -- it impacts them so directly. So I do appreciate the work.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you, Ms. Taylor.

I see no further requests from the Committee, but we do have one member of the public who wishes to address the Committee. Ms. Mai Huong Tran, if you could please come forward. We've got seats over here. We'll turn the mic on for you. Please identify yourself and your affiliation for the record, and you'll have three minutes to speak.

MS. TRAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: I'm sorry. We're just -your mic will be turned -- now, it's on. Go ahead

MS. TRAN: Hello.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Yes.

MS. TRAN: Thank you. My name is Mai Tran. And I am a pharmacy manager at Harbor Compounding Pharmacy in Orange County, California. I would like to voice my concerns regarding the coverage of compounded bioidentical hormones for our Calpers patients.

Previously, CalPERS had allowed for coverage of compounded hormones for their beneficiaries. However, starting in 2015, CalPERS, and its contracted PBM, CVS Caremark, had denied coverage of all compounded hormones. This had left all of our CalPERS patients without a health benefit that has such a positive impact on their health and wellness.

Sorry.

This had impacted 100 to 200 CalPERS patients at our singular pharmacy in Orange County. I can only imagine the thousands of patients that this had negatively impacted across the State of California. Most of our patients who are on these compounded hormones need them to improve their quality of life and to function in their work and their relationships amongst their family and friends.

The added benefit of having these compounded hormones is that they prevent the typical chronic diseases associated with age, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, diabetes, depression, dementia, et cetera.

As presented earlier, out of the top 10 non-specialty drugs utilized amongst CalPERS patients, I can name five of them that could be eliminated if patients were on compounded hormones, Crestor, atorvastatin, duloxetine, Januvia, and Lantus.

Most patients would be on three out of five of these drugs conjunctively, which would cost a minimum of \$550 per patient per month to CalPERS. Compounded hormones cost, at maximum, only \$250 per patient per month, thus could promote a savings of \$3,600 per patient per year for CalPERS, if compounded hormones were covered.

Also, the number one cause of hospitalization in

men and women over 40 is due to heart disease. Compounded hormones can also prevent acute disease states that require hospitalization, such as heart attacks, strokes, DVTs, et cetera. If you could prevent a patient from having only one hospital stay per year by covering for their compounded hormones, CalPERS can possibly save another \$10,000 per patient per year, the discussion that you're currently having.

Overall, I would appreciate a discussion with CalPERS, if possible, regarding an opportunity for change where CalPERS would allow for coverage of compounded medications by mandating it through the contracted PBM, which is currently CVS Caremark, or whoever the new PBM will be in 2017.

Some of our CalPERS patients have had to pay fully out of pocket for their compounded hormones, and others can't afford to do so and had to discontinue therapy. And this distressed them greatly.

Thus, our patients would also appreciate someone at CalPERS whom they can communicate the importance of coverage for compounded hormones in their prescription benefit. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you very much for sharing this with us.

Okay. We will move on to Agenda Item number 10,

which is Process for Health Carriers Interested in Joining CalPERS.

HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF

DONNESON: Madam Chair, members of the Pension and Health

Committee, agenda Item 10 outlines a process by which the

Committee may wish to add additional health plans prior to

the expiration of our current health plan contracts in

December -- on December 31st, 2019.

In 2012 and 2013, CalPERS issued Request for Proposal 2012-6334 to receive competitive bids from health plans wishing to provide Health Maintenance Organization, or HMO, services.

In April 2013, CalPERS awarded flex-funded HMO contracts for the 2014 to 2018 contract year. Those contracts were awarded to Anthem, Blue Shield, Health Net, Sharp Health Plan, and UnitedHealth, which increased competition among our health plans and provided more choices to CalPERS members.

This agenda item outlines an approach equal in rigor to a competitive process that brought into CalPERS our additional HMO plans, should the Board wish to exercise its discretion to add plans under Government Code section 22850(a). I wish to be clear that the process outlined in this agenda item applies the same rigor used in the 2012 to '13 RFP meaning that the solicitation and

evaluation criteria would remain the same.

As this agenda item suggests, there might be a compelling reason why the Board might want to think about adding additional plans, such as new network coverage, expanded access to HMOs and geographies where one is not available, expansion of dual risk contracts and so forth.

If staff were to carry out such an evaluation process at the request of the Board on behalf of its non-contracted plan, or plans, we would need ample time to solicit a competitive bid, evaluate the plan, provide the evaluation to the Board and negotiate a contract equivalent to those current in force to the conclusion of any annual rate-setting process.

Based on our outlined approach in this agenda and the timing of such request, health plans interested in joining CalPERS, and after going through an extensive review, would be brought forward as part of the annual rate-setting process.

The decision point for adding -- for the Board adding any additional HMOs would not be earlier than June 2017 or June 2018 depending on the timing of the request.

This concludes my agenda item, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. Are there any questions from the Committee?

Mr. Jelincic. 1

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COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Yeah. Just an observation that if someone wants to bring something forward that would benefit our members, we ought to at least take a look at it. Since we do have a regular process, I don't -- you know, I think we ought to set somewhat higher standard to enter mid-year, so that it's really an opportunity to our members. But I think we certainly should not just flat out set you missed the time frame.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Mr. Jelincic, if I can just add a little clarification to that comment relative to mid-year. We're not requesting in this process that we would bring a health carrier in mid-year. It would be --

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CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Mid-contract.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: It would be mid-contract for the upcoming plan year.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: I misspoke. I understand you're on a calendar year.

> CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Lofaso.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you, Madam Chair. You said one thing, Ms. Donnelly -- Donneson. Donneson. Sorry. You said in this mid-cycle process you

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used the phrase competitive bid. And it wasn't clear to me if we were talking about some potential entrant who added certain value for reasons you've articulated being evaluated on some standard according to that value they brought, or if say rural area X has a low penetration rate in terms of the health care plan offerings, and plan X wants to enter that rural area that there would be a -- then a -- some kind of competitive solicitation where anyone else who wanted to enter into that area to meet that need would also get to have an opportunity?

When you said competitive solicitation in that discreet context, I wasn't sure what you meant by competitive solicitation.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Mr. Lofaso, I'll clarify that. It would not include a competitive bid. It would be that the plan, as Ms. Donneson articulated, would have to go through the same rigor as our current health plans did back in the 2013 RFP process, meaning they would answer the questions that you just posed relative to their value-add to CalPERS. CalPERS staff then would make an assessment as to whether or not that value-add made enough sense to bring it to you for consideration relative to whether or not then you wanted to bring them into the program in the upcoming plan year.

structure and the criteria that we would require of them to provide us with the data would be similar to the competitive bid process that we undertook black in 2012-13.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Mr. Slaton.

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BOARD MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

So describe to me the difference between another provider saying I now can provide service to CalPERS members, and so I would like to come in, AND so we would have a mid-contract addition versus an existing carrier who says, you know, I now have a different offering than what was available on the original bid time. So would they be able to do the same -- take advantage of the same thing?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: So our current vendors, our current health carriers, by virtue of them being in a five-year contract with CalPERS, during every rate negotiation process, we ask specific questions relative to whether or not they want to provide either replacement plans and/or additional plans, and they have that opportunity now.

BOARD MEMBER SLATON: Gotcha. Okay. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: But they still need to

conform with the initial RFP criteria, et cetera.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Yes. They have to articulate the value of that proposal.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Okay. So I see no further requests to speak. I think on -- this is -- this is an area where you're looking for direction. And I think the Committee is comfortable with this approach that you've outlined. I see no objections to that, so that will be the direction.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

So we'll move on to Agenda Item number 11, which is a summary of committee direction.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Madam Chair,
I have four. Although, I believe the one was already an
action item for Agenda Item 5. So that item obviously was
approved, minus the association plan item.

The other three I had were for strategic measures, customer service measures, they validated for number 11 to remain at the current threshold of 85 percent. On the legislative measures is continue as is. And then just as directed by the Chair, we'll move forward with a process by which if a carrier requests entry, we will have that process now in place to accommodate that

request.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you.

Okay. We've come to Agenda Item number 12, which is public comment. Chris Little, if you would make your way down, sit in front of one of these two microphones that will be turned on for you. If you could identify yourself and your affiliation for the record. And you will have three minutes in which to speak.

MR. LITTLE: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Committee. My name is Chris Little. I am here again from the Butte County Human Resources Department. And I thank you for the opportunity to be here today. First and foremost, I would like to thank you and Mr. McKeever prospectively for him coming up next month and meeting with us and our employee groups to answer some questions that we have. We're looking forward to his feedback with regards to plan design options, to providing some clarity to the regionalization process, and also some other topics that we've talked about off-line.

We are continuing to request increased flexibility with plan design options. Our employees have begun paying for the January premiums. We pay a month in advance, as I'm sure you're well aware. And the PERS Select plan is becoming an unrealistic low dollar cost option for our folks. So we're requesting some other

option for them in that regard.

We are also continuing to request additional information with regards to the regionalization methodology that PERS has utilized. We continue to feel that Butte County is not a best fit in the NorCal group. At the last meeting, we had discussed that competition and utilization are factors that drive the premium rates that we are experiencing. And we've looked at some of the data from the other counties that are in the NorCal group. And it seems to bear out that we may not be a best fit for that group.

Just for example, the median number of hospitals per county in the NorCal group is 1. And Butte County has four hospitals, we feel like we have an increased access to care in our county that other counties NorCal group may not have. And also the median number of employees per county in the entire NorCal group is about 665. And Butte county has roughly 680 percent more employees. So it feels almost as if we're comparing apples and oranges when we are looking at our county and other counties that are in the area.

We are -- let me back track here. We also found out at the CalPERS conference that BART was given access to utilization data as part of a wellness initiative. In Butte County, we have requested that same utilization

data. We're very interested as that is one of the drivers in premiums in getting that data. And to this point, we have been rebuffed and would like to know how that BART overcame those objections under the Government Code and Evidence Code cited by CalPERS to obtain that same data that we are requesting.

That concludes my comments for today. Thank you very much for having me, and we look forward to Mr.

McKeever visiting us next month.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. I'm sure he is too.

Okay. I see no other requests for public comment. Is there anyone from the public who wishes to speak at this time?

Seeing none, that adjourns the Pension and Health Benefits Committee.

Finance Committee will begin at 10:15.

19 DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER McKEEVER: Madam Chair,

20 I'm sorry. 4e. There was a request to bring up 4e.

21 CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: I'm so sorry. Forgive me.

22 Thank you for -- thank you for reminding me.

4e. Mr. Jelincic, did you want to -- could you touch your --

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: If you could -- I'll request. Yep, there we go. Mr. Jelincic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: I got over-anxious and closed my things, so I've got to open it up again. So if you'll --

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thanks for the reminder, Mr. McKeever.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: I've got to reopen my iPad.

CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: So 4e was on the Long-Term Care Program Awareness Marketing Campaign Cost Evaluation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Right. And the -one of the questions I had -- and if I could find it
now -- was it obviously was a very cost effective program.
But when you look at it compared to other program or other
advertising campaigns the different components, all of the
components were higher than our average exposure. And I'm
just wondering what was so different about us?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER PACHECO: Mr. Jelincic, Brad Pacheco, CalPERS staff. Really what it boils down to is the vendor that we used does quite a bit of advertising for its clients, and we were just able to secure much cheaper rates in comparison to some of the single rates that you see listed there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: So it is basically

driven by volume discount.

Now, we are adjourned.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER PACHECO: Correct. And that's why we used the vendor that we did, because we don't have that skill set on staff. Plus, we don't do the advertising that they would do for other clients.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MATHUR: Thank you. All right.

(Thereupon the California Public Employees' Retirement System, Board of Administration, Pension & Health Benefits Committee open session meeting adjourned at 9:59 a.m.)

1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand 2 3 Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify: That I am a disinterested person herein; that the 4 5 foregoing California Public Employees' Retirement System, Board of Administration, Pension & Health Benefits 6 7 Committee open session meeting was reported in shorthand 8 by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of 9 the State of California; 10 That the said proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed, under 11 my direction, by computer-assisted transcription. 12 I further certify that I am not of counsel or 13 14 attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any 15 way interested in the outcome of said meeting. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand 16 17 this 19th day of December, 2015.

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